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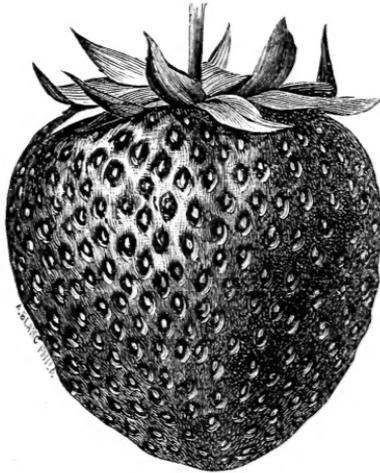
Catalogue and Price List

—OF—

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS

FOR THE SEASON OF 1885,

With Instructions for cultivating Strawberries, Black and Red Raspberries,
Blackberries and Grapes.



DANIEL BOONE.

—FROM—

I. N. STONE,

Fort Atkinson,

Wisconsin.

—PROPAGATOR AND DEALER IN—

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.

If you have no use for this Catalogue, or receive more than one, please hand to
some one interested in Small Fruit Culture.

UNION JOB ROOMS,
FORT ATKINSON, WISCONSIN.

SUGGESTIONS AND ADVICE.

Please Read Before Ordering.

EARLY ORDERS ARE REQUESTED. If orders are deferred 'till late in the season the stock of many of the choicest varieties is liable to be exhausted, and there is no time left for correspondence, if any is necessary.

Our Plants. We take special care in growing and sending out plants and *guarantee* them to be *true to name*. Should any mistake occur in count, or otherwise, if purchasers will notify us on receipt of stock, we will cheerfully make all satisfactory. We wish to deal with the trade as liberally as possible, and where an order exceeds \$15.00 you may select any number of the same or different varieties of plants, at the lowest rates given.

Prices given in this catalogue are for stock delivered to express or freight company, well packed, after which it is at the risk of the purchaser. Packages at *dozen rates* will be postpaid by mail when so ordered, but when sent by express can send stronger plants, packed so they will arrive in better condition, and often extra plants enough to pay the difference between the expense of sending by mail or express. Half dozen, fifty, and five hundred, of a kind, at dozen, hundred, and thousand rates. If any variety of my stock is exhausted when an order is received, I do not substitute other stock, but will promptly return the money. All packing is done with the utmost care, and special pains taken to have plants packed as lightly as is consistent with their safe transportation.

Shipping.—We are often puzzled over the careless manner in which our customers *write their names*, and the directions which they give for shipping. Please be particular to give *definite instructions* as to the route and express or freight company that you prefer to have your goods shipped by.

Terms.—Cash before stock is forwarded, unless otherwise agreed. Remittances may be made by Draft, Postal Note, Post Office or Express Money Order. Customers will please not remit by individual check unless the expense of collecting is included in the check.

PERSONAL.

It has been and is my aim, to do a business which will be satisfactory in all respects, to my customers. Strangers are referred to the few of the many unsolicited testimonials which I have received, presented in this Catalogue. During my sixteen years experience in growing berries and plants for market here in the northwest, I never have been as well prepared to furnish stock of the leading hardy varieties in large or small quantities, as now. Having added 25 acres of new planted ground to my business last spring, with a favorable growing season, it gives me a choice stock of strong, healthy plants, which I offer as low as I believe *good* stock can be sold at.

I have 20 acres into small fruit at Sioux City, Iowa, and am prepared to furnish from that place, in the spring of 1885, plants of the following varieties: Crescent, Manchester, Piper, Iron Clad, Bidwell, Big Bob, James Vick, Souhegan, Tyler, Ohio, Gregg, Nemaha, Turner. Russian Mulberry, also Grape and Currant roots of the varieties listed in this Catalogue. Parties in the west desiring the above named stock, will save largely in the cost of transportation by having these varieties shipped direct from there, as I offer them sent from Sioux City at the same price as from Fort Atkinson, Wis.

Address all orders to Fort Atkinson, Wis., until April 1st, 1885. After this date orders sent to whichever place customers *prefer* stock *shipped from*, will receive prompt attention. Will have a complete stock at Sioux City for the trade, fall of 1885.

I. N. STONE, Fort Atkinson, Wis.

Correspondence solicited.

HINTS ON SMALL FRUIT CULTURE.

Plants that have been shipped should be unpacked on arrival, bunches untied, spread and placed in moist, fine soil, if not ready to plant them at once.

For small fruits select land that is free from sod and coarse manure, but fertile enough to produce a good crop of corn. If the transplanting is to be done in the spring the ground should be plowed deep late in the fall, and early in the spring worked deep and fine with a cultivator and harrow. If not plowed in the fall plow as early in the spring as possible, and keep it well harrowed until ready to plant.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

Early spring is the best time to transplant strawberry plants north of latitude forty-two degrees. If they are to be set in the fall wait until new plants get well rooted. Plank the ground if not smooth. Mark the rows one way with a wheelbarrow or a marker that will not make a deep mark. If a horse is to be used in cultivating, set the varieties that make few plants $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet; and others 4 by $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. For garden set plants $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 feet; allow a few new plants to take root, and keep balance of the runners cut off. I like this plan better than to plant closer and keep strictly in hills; as new plants will frequently pass through a hard winter in good condition, and the old plants may be killed. Do not allow plants set in the early spring to fruit the first year. When ready to set plants take a pan with about 2 inches of water in it and fill it with wet plants, using care to have the roots straight. If the roots get dry on top turn them often, so the roots will be wet when setting them. Take a dibble made of wood, iron or steel; keep the plants by your side. Use the edge of the dibble to brush the dry dirt from the place where the plant is to be set; then thrust it into the ground straight down, work it back and forth until the hole is large enough to receive the roots, when spread fan shape. Use the point of the dibble to assist in getting the roots into the hole straight. Hold the plant close to the side of the hole next to you; the crown even with the top of the hole; place the point of the dibble about 2 inches in front of the plant, and thrust it into the ground with the point inclined towards the bottom of the root; then press toward the top of the plant, pressing the soil close to the whole length of the roots; withdraw the dibble, fill the hole, and the plant is set. Use a cultivator that will not ridge the rows. About the time that the ground freezes up cover the whole surface of the bed with marsh hay, straw or leaves, *just enough* to hide the plants. In the spring leave as much mulching on the bed as the plants will come up through having a good healthy color.

BLACK RASPBERRIES.

Mark the rows 6 or 7 feet apart one way, with a small plow, the other $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 feet with a marker. Brush the dry dirt from the place where the plant is to be set; spread the roots and cover about 3 inches deep with good mellow soil, being careful not to break the germ of the plant if started. Cultivate both ways the first year; after that the widest way only, and mulch heavy in the row. The first year pinch off the tips of the new canes when about one foot high; after the first year when from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and cut the ends of the branches off when they are about one foot long, then let them grow the balance of the season without any more pruning. In the spring cut out old canes, and the branches back to within 12 to 18 inches of the main branch.

RED RASPBERRIES.

Red Raspberries should be set 4 by 5 feet if kept in hills and close pruning is given, or 3 by 6 feet if to be cultivated in hedges. Furrow one way and set the plants with 4 to 5 inches of mellow soil on the roots, and when the new cane is in sight cut away the old cane if inclined to grow. Cultivate *shallow*, and if roots are not wanted treat suckers as weeds. The first year pinch off the tips of the new canes when about one foot high, after first year from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. In

the spring cut out old canes, and branches back within 12 to 18 inches of the main cane; mulch second year with mulching that is free from grass seed. Do not dig roots for transplanting, near the canes you want to fruit.

BLACKBERRIES.

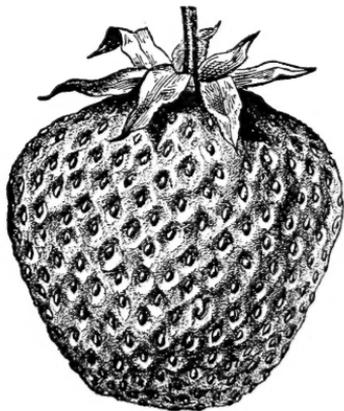
Mark the rows 8 feet apart with a small plow; the other way $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet with a marker. Set the rows 4 to 6 inches deep, and when the new canes come up cut the old ones off if inclined to grow. Cultivate *shallow* until about the first of August. If cultivated later than this it will incite a late growth of wood which will not mature. The first year pinch the tips off from the new canes when from 1 to 2 feet high; after first year from 2 to 3 feet. In the spring cut out the old canes, and the branches back to within 12 to 18 inches of the main cane. Mulch heavy after the first or second year. Keep the suckers down with a hoe or by shallow cultivating.

GRAPES.

Grape roots should be set 8 feet apart. Dig holes about 18 inches deep and 2 feet across, having 3 to 6 inches of good fine soil placed in the bottom of each hole. If many are to be planted use a plow to trench same depth as holes. Have the roots wet and spread them in the hole, taking care not to have them cross each other. Hold the plant so the shoulder of the root will be within 4 inches of the top of the hole. Place fine soil carefully among the roots pressing it firmly, then fill the hole or trench to the lowest bud of the cane. When the buds have started to grow rub off all but two of the strongest, selecting those as near the root as possible. Cut off the old vines above the buds saved, and tie the new vines to a stake when long enough. After the leaves fall cut the new wood back leaving only 2 or 3 buds; lay the vine on the ground and cover with earth or marsh hay. After this date there are many methods of pruning and training from which you can adopt whichever suits best.

STRAWBERRIES.

We take pains to handle our plants in the very best manner, with the roots straightened and tied in bundles of 50 each, unless they are to be shipped a long distance; if so it is better not to tie them in bundles. Strawberries marked P are pistillate and will not fruit alone; must have every fourth or fifth row of some staminate sort like the Wilson. Those marked H are perfect blossoms, and will bear alone.



MRS. GARFIELD, H.

A new seedling from Crescent, with perfect blossoms. Plant vigorous, productive, early, firm, bright colored, quality good, berries large and handsome, fruit stems strong.

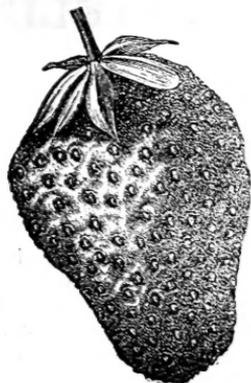
75 cts. per dozen; \$3.00 per hundred; \$20.00 per 1,000.

ATLANTIC, H.



This promising new Strawberry is excelled by none as a shipper: it is a strong grower; good quality; plant healthy and productive. Fruit stalks are strong and upright. Season medium to late. Very desirable.

\$1.00 per dozen; \$5.00 per 100; \$30.00 per 1,000.



LONGFELLOW, H.

Another strong healthy grower, moderately productive, fruit very large and splendid flavor. Season rather late.

30 cts. per dozen; 50 cts. per hundred; \$4.00 per 1,000.

DANIEL BOONE (P.)—A new variety, originating in Kentucky. The disseminator, Mr. Crawford, of Ohio, has fruited it since 1876, and describes it as follows: Plant of large size, a strong and vigorous grower, not inclined to rust in summer, nor easily thrown out in winter; blossoms pistillate; fruit of large size and produced in abundance, and continues large to the end of the season; color, clear red; flesh, very firm and of good quality. It combines in a high degree the qualities of a profitable market berry, and I think will become a favorite wherever known.

50 cts. per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

JAMES VICK (H.)—The plant of this variety resembles the Capt. Jack. Fruit medium size, inclined to set more fruit than can mature; but if kept in narrow rows will mature nice berries of uniform size and good quality.

30 cts. per dozen; 50 cts. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

OLD IRON CLAD, (H.) (PHELP'S SEEDLING.)—Plants very strong and healthy, making immense stools. Berries very large, very firm: season same as Wilson. I have not fruited it enough to know as to its productiveness.

30 cts. per dozen; 50 cts. per 100; 4 per 1,000.

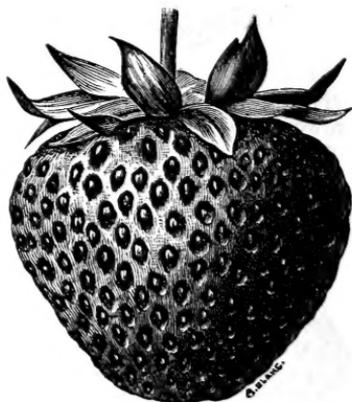
PIPER'S SEEDLING (H.)—Mr. Galusha, President Illinois State Horticultural Society says of this variety: "This is an Illinois seedling and has been sufficiently tested that its claims for superiority over the older sorts may be considered as established. The plants are *extremely vigorous*, equalling the Crescent in this respect; withstands the extremes of heat or cold, wet and drouth better than any other I know except Crescent. It is an abundant bearer, fruit of fine size and shape, of *most excellent flavor*, and is one of the best shipping berries in cultivation. It was shipped the season of '82, a two day's journey by rail in an atmosphere of 92° in the shade and kept for two days after arrival exposed in the boxes to the same temperature before beginning to soften or lose flavor. This is as fully as severe a test as Wilson's Albany would endure."

I have fruited this variety one season, and I am well pleased with it. 30 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100, \$4.00 per 1000.

MANCHESTER, P.

This variety is growing in favor where it is being cultivated. Season rather late, productive, large, quality good, fair shipper. Think it is with us to stay.

30 cts. per dozen, 50 cts. per 100, \$4.00 per 1000.



CRESCENT (P.)—This variety has become one of the leading varieties in cultivation. Too well known to need description. 30 cts. per dozen, 50 cts. per 100, \$3.50 per 1000.

By adding the Wilson to the above described varieties, they are among the best of the tested varieties in cultivation. Some do better in some localities and on different soils than in others, but this can only be found out by trial.

Varieties and Prices of Strawberry Plants.

	¢ Doz.	¢ 100	¢ 1000
Atlantic, H.....	\$1.00	\$5.00	\$30.00
Big Bob, P.....	.30	.50	4.00
Bidwell, H.....	.30	.50	3.50
Crescent, P.....	.30	.50	3.50
Captain Jack, H.....	.30	.50	4.00
Chas. Downing, H.....	.30	.50	4.00
Daniel Boone, P.....	.50	1.50	...
Downer's Prolific, H.....	.30	.50	4.00
Early Canada, H.....	.50	1.00	8.00
Glendale, H.....	.30	.50	4.00
James Vick, H.....	.30	.50	4.00
Longfellow, H.....	.30	.50	4.00
Manchester, P.....	.30	.50	4.00
Mrs. Garfield, H.....	.75	3.00	20.00
Old Iron Clad, H.....	.30	.50	4.00
Piper's Seedling, H.....	.30	.50	4.00
Sharpless, H.....	.30	.50	4.00
Wilson, H.....	.30	.50	4.00

BLACK RASPBERRIES.

SOUHEGAN. I have fruited this variety three years and think it *earlier*, more *productive*, as hardy and of as good quality as the Doolittle. It is proving more profitable for market than the Doolittle. 75 cts. per dozen, \$2.00 per 100, \$15.00 per 1000.



TYLER.

About as early as the Souhegan, very hardy and productive, and nearly as large as the Gregg. I have fruited it and have no hesitancy in saying that it combines more good qualities than any *early* black-cap now before the public.

75 cts. per doz., \$2.00 per 100, \$15.00 per 1000,

OHIO.



A hardy and productive variety which is being extensively grown in the East for evaporating. A good shipper, season medium.
75 cts. per dozen, \$1.50 per 100, \$12.00 per 1000.

GREGG.

The best late blackcap in general cultivation. Not quite as hardy as Souhegan, Tyler and Ohio, but generally considered perfectly hardy. It is a strong, vigorous grower, very productive, fruit firm, quality good with less bloom than Mammoth Cluster.

60 cts. per dozen, \$1.25 per 100,
\$10.00 per 1000.



NEMAHA.



Originated with ex-Governor Furnas, of Nebraska. Mr. Furnas says it has proved to be hardier and more productive than the Gregg with him, and the fruit is so much like the Gregg in all respects as to be difficult to distinguish one from the other. Its season is even later than the Gregg. I have not fruited this variety, but have some very fine plants from stock purchased of Mr. Furnas.

\$1.50 per dozen, \$8.00 per 100, \$75.00 per 1000,

RED RASPBERRIES.



Copyright, 1883, by Wm. C. SCRANTON, N. Y.

MARLBORO.

Description as given by the originator: "It is the largest grower, with stronger canes and side arms than any known variety. After being tied to the stakes all winter, having no protection, the branches from the extreme terminal buds at the height of eleven feet, have borne as fine fruit as any other down the cane. It is hardy in the fullest sense. The side branches are two to three feet long, with clusters occurring on short joints more than half way down, and are of unusual strength, bending with a heavy load and not breaking. The great size of its dark green foliage is the means of its early, regular and late bearing, and extraordinary size of fruit, which is one-quarter larger than the old Hudson River Antwerp. The berries average three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and when not retarded by long and severe drouth, one-third of them will measure an inch. Unlike any other, it will remain four days on the bushes after ripe and is then marketable." 40 cts. each, \$4.00 per dozen, \$25.00 per 100.

TURNER. One of the best *early* varieties for home use and is good for near

market, will ship 50 miles in pint boxes in good condition. Perfectly hardy. 40 cts. per dozen, \$1.00, per 100, \$8.00 per 1000.

CUTHBERT. One of the best *late* varieties for home use or market. Productive, hardy and of good quality. 50 cts. per dozen, \$1.50 per 100, \$12.00 per 1000.

BRANDYWINE. Like the Turner, is very hardy and productive, but firmer and larger. Sells well, can be shipped 200 miles in good condition. 40 cts. per dozen, \$1.00 per 100, \$8.00 per 1000.

THWACK. Very much like the Brandywine in every respect. 50 cts. per dozen, \$1.00 per 100, \$8.00 per 1000.

SHAFFER'S COLLOSSAL. A new tip variety, perfectly hardy, berry similar in quality and color to the Philadelphia, but larger, a very strong grower and very productive. Those who like a tart red raspberry will be pleased with this variety. \$1.00 per dozen, \$3.00 per 100, \$25.00 per 1000.

HANSELL. \$.00 per dozen, \$6.00 per 100.

BLACKBERRIES.



Is a chance seedling which originated near Rockford, Ill. In the spring of

1884 I obtained a few roots of a friend who had been cultivating them in his garden four years, with excellent success. I bought some genuine Snyder roots the same spring and set them both here in Wisconsin, side by side, and have given them the same cultivation every year since without any winter protection to either. Have set some of each variety every year since 1874, and after growing this new variety ten years by the side of the Snyder, I can better describe it by comparing it with the Snyder, which is conceded to be the hardiest variety under general cultivation. During the ten years I have had them side by side, the Hardy has always passed through the winter in better condition than the Snyder, which was twice killed to the ground, while the Hardy was injured only on the ends of the branches. The crop of the Snyder for those two years was a failure, but that of the Hardy was good.

In 1883 the Hardy was the only variety that fruited in this locality, and I had it by the Snyder, Taylor's Prolific, and Western Triumph, each having had the same care. In 1884 it fruited from N. J. to Dakota. It is the universal opinion of the many who visit my grounds and see the two varieties side by side in their prime, that the Hardy is the more productive, and better in quality than the Snyder. It is an upright and vigorous grower; the wood is stocky, short jointed, ripens early, turns dark red, and is very hardy. The berry is glossy black, has no hard core, and is delicious in flavor. It commences to ripen its fruit about five days later than the Snyder, and continues bearing ten days longer; the fruit is well protected by the thick healthy foliage.

\$1.00 per dozen; \$3.00 per 100; \$25.00 per 1,000.

WHAT OTHERS SAY ABOUT IT.

DOVER CENTER, MINN., August 26, 1881.

The Stone's Hardy Blackberry came through last winter without injury, unprotected, though mercury was down to 40° below zero several times; it is evidently an iron clad. My plants are but one year old, but they had some fruit on of good quality.

M. L. TIBBETT.

June 6th 1883. Mr. Tibbett writes that Stone's Hardy Blackberry stood the hard winter the best of any of the blackberries, and he is satisfied it is the best blackberry we have for the northwest.

B. F. ADAMS, of Madison, Wis., in an article on "Small Fruits for Wisconsin," published in the Western Farmer at Madison, Wisconsin, Dec. 31, 1881, says:

"One year ago last spring I planted an acre of the Snyder and Stone's Hardy Blackberry. About 20 per cent of the former were killed by the winter following, and none of the latter."

MR. ADAMS writes in the Western Farmer Sept. 9, 1882, that Stone's Hardy Blackberry, of which he has only 500 bushes, is yielding well for a new plantation, and that it is better flavored than the Snyder.

J. S. STICKNEY, Wauwatosa, Wis., in the transactions of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society for 1881, page 85, says:

"I think we can safely recommend the Snyder and Stone's Hardy Blackberry for trial. I have visited Mr. Stone's grounds the past season, and saw the two varieties side by side; both were loaded with fruit, but the Hardy seemed to be the fullest; the canes of one, two and three year old plants were black with fruit. It was a great treat to see them, and paid me for my journey. The wood of the Hardy was short jointed, and quite stocky. I have great confidence in the Snyder, but more in the Hardy. The quality of the fruit was also best in the Hardy."

GREEN BAY, WIS., Aug. 25, 1885

FRIEND STONE.—A few days since I received a box from you containing some samples of your blackberries, some upon the bushes and others ripe and in boxes. If the bushes sent are fair samples of your plat of them, they must indeed be a show worth seeing. At the time they came we had friends visiting us from the east, and they all agreed with our family that the quality of the fruit was excellent.

J. M. SMITH, Pres't Wis. State Horticultural Society.

W. D. HOARD, editor of the Jefferson County Union published at Fort Atkinson, Wis., writes in the issue of Sept. 1, 1882: "Until Mr. I. N. Stone of this city undertook the solution of the problem, the successful raising of blackberries for market had never been accomplished in Wisconsin. Wild blackberries grew abundantly, but it seemed impossible to secure a cultivated variety that would survive the winters. About nine years ago Mr. Stone commenced to experiment with a seedling brought from Rockford, Ill., which accidentally came in his way. It proved wonderfully hardy and productive, and he gradually extended the planting of it until he now has four acres in bearing. On Monday we visited his farm, and for an hour or more wandered in perfect amazement at the splendid sight there presented. Every bush was loaded down with fruit in all stages of ripening. Over 6,000 quarts have been picked, and it is easy to see that there are at least 3,000 more on the bushes. Besides his blackberries, Mr. Stone has a number of acres set in strawberries and raspberries, and taken all together, he is making a fine success of growing small fruits.

EYOTA, MINN., June 10, 1884.

Stone's Hardy are well loaded, while the Snyder will not give us $\frac{1}{4}$ of a crop.
M. L. TIBBETT.

RAVENNA, OHIO, Oct. 28, 1882.

I consider Stone's Hardy first-class in every respect; much better than Snyder.
FRANK FORD.

MONTEZUMA, IOWA, Aug. 4, 1884.

My Stone's Hardy Blackberries are now ripening; they are very fine. They sustained no injury from the hard winter.
D. BRYAN.

WHITEMORE, IOWA, June 12, 1884.

The Stone's Hardy has proved to be much hardier than the Snyder, and if the fruit proves to be as good there will be a good demand for the plants here.
C. N. OLIVER.

G. COWING of Indiana, says in Fruit Recorder of Oct. 1st, 1884: "I have fruited Stone's Hardy Blackberry twice, and am delighted with it. Snyder, Taylor and Wallace have heretofore been my favorites, but Stone's Hardy promises to equal the Taylor in flavor, and any of them in hardiness and productiveness.

I have arranged with the Des Moines Nursery Co. to handle my stock of Stone's Hardy Blackberry plants west of the Mississippi River, during the years of 1885 and 1886, *except* my local trade at Sioux City, Iowa, where I will furnish parties who come to my nursery. Parties desiring Stone's Hardy plants in the above territory, who cannot drive to my nursery, will need to address the Des Moines Nursery Co., at Des Moines, Iowa, where orders will receive prompt attention.

I. N. STONE.

BRUNTON'S EARLY. Very early, ripening with the Doolittle, raspberry, size medium to large, delicious flavor and quite productive. Bush needs to be laid down and covered in a cold climate. \$1.00 per dozen, \$4.00 per 100.

AGAWAM. A new hardy variety, highly recommended by those who have fruited it. \$1.00 per dozen, \$4.00 per 100.

WESTERN TRIUMPH. Similar to Stone's Hardy but not as hardy. 75c. per dozen, \$3.00 per 100.

SNYDER. \$50 cts. per dozen, \$2.00 per 100, \$12.00 per 1000.

TAYLOR'S PROLIFIC. Claimed to be as hardy as Snyder, but has not proved to be as hardy with me. Fruit about same size as Snyder, quality excellent. 75 cents per dozen. \$3.00 per 100.

BARTLE'S MAMMOTH DEWBERRY.

This is a running blackberry; fruit large and rich; ripens early (before early black raspberries are gone.) In a cold climate it needs winter protection, which can be easily given.

\$1.00 per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY.

This valuable fruit, timber, and ornamental tree was brought to this country from latitude 49°, western Russia, by the Mennonites, and is, as near as we can learn, a cross between *Morus Niara*, or Black Mulberry of Persia, and the *Morus Tartaraca*, a native Russian variety. The tree is a very rapid grower. Trees, the seed of which was planted six years ago, are now twenty feet in height, and from six to eight inches in diameter. The tree grows to be very large, often reaching the height of fifty feet, and from three to five feet in diameter, and is perfectly hardy. The timber is hard and durable, and is used in the manufacture of cabinet ware, and proves as lasting for fence posts as catalpa or red cedar. It commences to bear when two years old, and is a prolific bearer, the fruit being about the size of Kittatinny blackberries. A very great per cent of the berries are a jet black, the balance a reddish white. They have a fine aromatic flavor, and sub-acid sweet taste, and are used for desert as we use blackberries or raspberries. They also make a pleasant light wine. The trees are sometimes so densely loaded as to exclude leaves. The leaves are mostly lobed, or cut with from five to twelve lobes, and are valuable food for silk worms. The bark is grayish white, branches drooping, and the beauty of this as a lawn or street tree is quite enough to commend it; but in addition to these merits it yields an abundant supply of its refreshing berries. The Mennonites use it as a hedge plant, and it makes a beautiful hedge, and stands shearing as well as any tree on the list. The above description is given by Carpenter & Gage, who are growing this tree largely in Nebraska, and from whom I purchased my stock when quite small. I now have for sale trees from 2 to 4 feet high, at 15 to 30 cts each. Prices on small trees given on application.

CURRANTS.

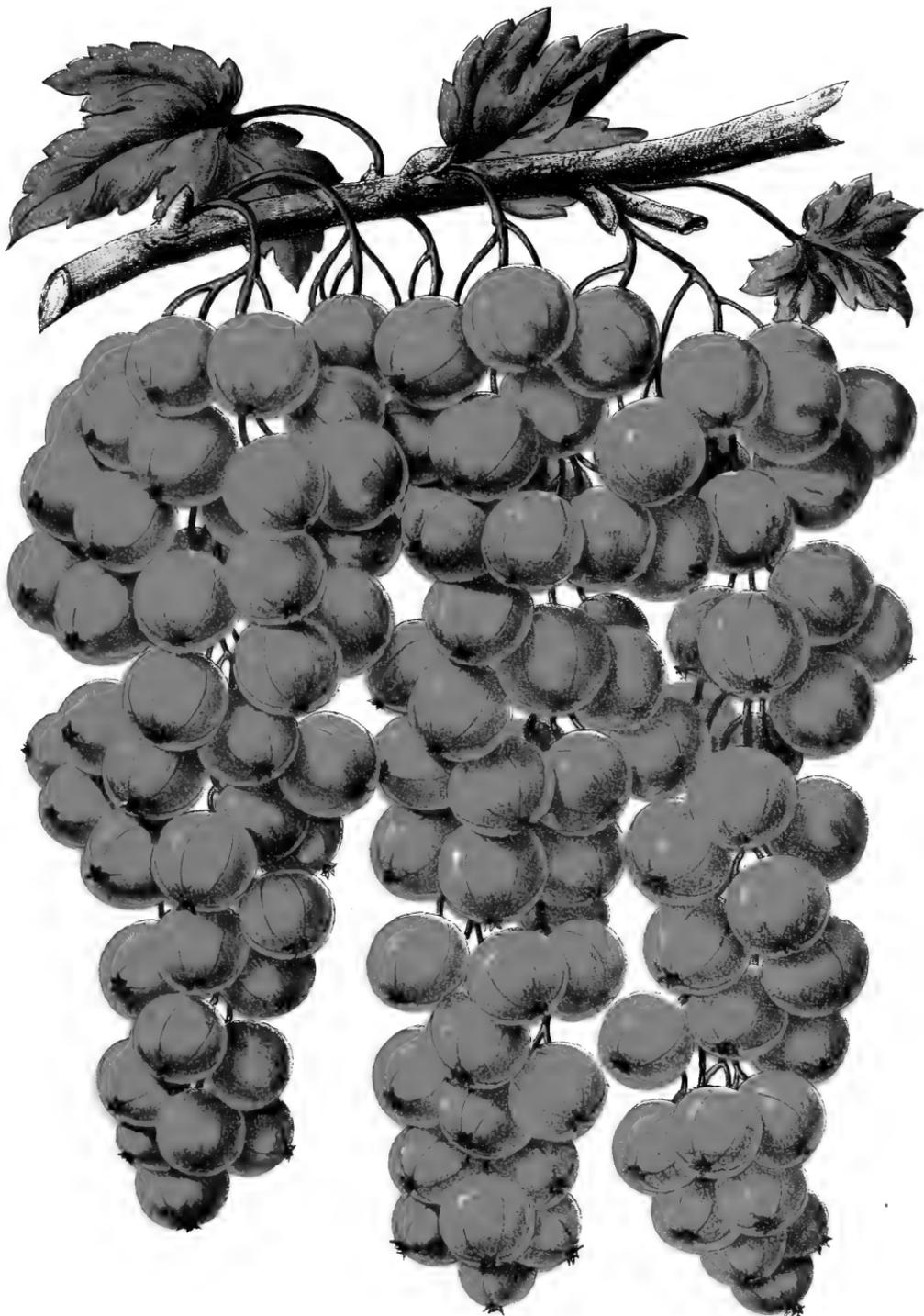
Currants require a deep rich soil and good cultivation. Plant in rows 5 feet apart, with plants 3 feet in the row. If currant worms are troublesome dust the bushes with white helebore when the dew is on, or dissolve alum in boiling hot water and apply it thoroughly with a fine sprinkler all over the foliage, while the solution is nearly boiling hot. Two applications with two or three days intervening, is sufficient.

Red Dutch.—This variety has been in general cultivation so long it does not need to be described. It will do well in any locality, if the currant worms are not allowed to feed upon it.

1 year plants 8 cts. each; \$4.00 per 100. 2 year plants 8 cts. each; \$6.00 per 100.

Victoria.—A very vigorous, productive, large, late variety. Valuable, Prices same as Red Dutch.

FAY'S PROLIFIC. I now offer this wonderful new currant with the utmost confidence that it will continue to prove all which has been claimed for it. The favor shown by small fruit growers and fanciers to Fay's Prolific is without precedence in the history of Small Fruits. It was originated 18 years since by the late Lincoln Fay, of Portland, Chatauqua Co., N. Y., from a seedling of the Cherry and Victoria currants. The originator did not push the propagation of this variety for the purpose of forcing a much needed, desirable new variety on a willing public, but cautiously during the past 8 or 9 years cultivated this va-



THE WONDERFUL NEW CURRANT.
FAY'S PROLIFIC.
IT HAS NO EQUAL.

FAY'S PROLIFIC CURRANT.

THE OLD VARIETIES MUST TAKE A BACK SEAT.

FOR SALE BY

L. N. STONE,

NURSEYMAN,

FORT ATKINSON, Wis.

PRICES OF FAY'S PROLIFIC CURRANT:

50 cents each	- - \$5.00 per oz.	\$30 00 per 100 for 1 yr. No. 1 strong plants.
75 " " "	- - \$7.50 " " "	\$45.00 " " " 2 yr. No. 1 " " "

TESTIMONIALS FROM HIGH AUTHORITY

FAY'S PROLIFIC currant is all that was claimed for it—as large as cherry currant, berries more uniform and stems longer and less acid. We think the FAY's will take the place of cherry and LaVersalles. Ripens this season one week before the Red Dutch. —[Rural New Yorker.

WITHOUT hesitation, we say the FAY'S PROLIFIC CURRANTS we received were the finest currants ever seen in Syracuse.—[Farmer and Dairyman, Syracuse, N. Y.

FROM all who have seen of the FAY CURRANT it is a great improvement on anything we have.—[Chase Brothers, (New England Nurseries) Rochester, N. Y.

OUR FAY'S PROLIFIC plants show greater vigor than cherry or LaVersalles and weight of fruit is greatest on the FAY. All who have seen them express great surprise at the FAY.—[H. E. Hooker Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

I CONSIDER the FAY currant a decided advance upon any fruit of its class.—[Rev. R. A. Waterbury, Geneseo, N. Y.

WHEN I saw the FAY currant on the FAY Farm, before any plants had been sold, I formed the opinion, which has not changed—that it could not be excelled.—[T. B. Jenkins, Rochester, N. Y.

I CONSIDER FAY'S PROLIFIC the best currant I ever saw.—[David Parker, Silver Creek, N. Y.

FAY'S currant fruited heavily with me this season, and was the admiration of all who saw it.—[Mrs. A. D. Topping, Bancroft, Mich.

MY FAYS have made a fine vigorous growth: from the bunches borne this year it is less acid than any other sort I have tested. I shall want more plants the coming season.—[J. G. Burrow, Fishkill, N. Y.

I CAN say the FAY currant trees I had of you are very free growers.—[W. Warren, (Worten Gardens), Isleworth, England.

FAY'S PROLIFIC has shown evidence of being all that has been claimed for it, and I am very much pleased with it.—[D. McHenry, Circleville, Ohio.

IN size and appearance FAY'S PROLIFIC surpasses all my expectations, which were large—fruit not ripe yet.—[S. E. Hall, Cherry Valley, Ill.

WE are very much pleased with the FAY currant.—[Wm. Parry, Farry, N. J.

WE think FAY'S PROLIFIC will be a great acquisition. Mr. Bronby, of Ophir, a careful small fruit grower, says it promises well with him.—[E. B. Silva, (Manager New Castle Fruit Growers' Ass'n,) New Castle, Cal.

I HAVE seen FAY'S PROLIFIC in bearing for several years past; for quality and production it must stand at the head of all currants.—[G. E. Ryckman, (Lake Shore Greenhouses and Wine Cellars, Portland, N. Y.

THE FAY'S PROLIFIC bushes in our garden were loaded with magnificent fruit, and their vigorous growth compared with other kinds was apparent to all.—[American Garden.

FAY'S currant is fully equal to all you have claimed for it. Bunches so large they almost resemble Delaware grapes. We shall plant ten acres of the FAYS.—[G. H. & J. H. Hale, So. Glastonbury, Conn.

WE are delighted with the fruiting of the FAY currant. For amount and size it exceeds anything else we have grown—quality as good as the best. It cannot fail to become the most popular of all currants.—[The Storrs & Harrison Co.,ainesville, Ohio.

I FIND the FAY currant in every way satisfactory. It fulfills all that was promised for it, which can rarely be said of a new fruit.—[Dr. T. H. Hoskins, Newport, Vt.

THE FAY currant speaks for itself, and the cherry currant will have to take a back seat.—[C. P. Lines, New Haven, Conn.

FAY'S PROLIFIC currant is in advance of all its predecessors.—[Daniel Crossman, Mt Lebanon, N. Y.

I AM highly pleased with FAY'S PROLIFIC. Very vigorous and fruit entirely satisfactory.—[S. D. Willard, Geneva, N. Y.

FAY'S currant is healthy, a vigorous grower and very productive, many of the bunches being 5½ inches long, the upper half-inch being bare, hence easily picked. The fruit is somewhat larger than the cherry currant, holding its size well to end of bunch. Less acid than the cherry and fully twice as productive.—[J. B. Rogers, in Rural New-Yorker.

I FIND the flavor of FAY'S PRO. superior, not so sour as the old varieties, and bunches longer. I think it has not been over-praised.—[O. J. Weeks, West Webster, N. Y.

I CAN say the FAY'S PROLIFIC is the strongest grower I have seen, with fruit as large as the cherry currant. I consider it a decided acquisition.—[J. T. Jovett, Little Silver, N. J.

ACCEPT our thanks for sample of FAY'S PROLIFIC. They are immense.—[Hoover & Gaines, Dayton, O.

ALL those to whom I sold FAY'S PROLIFIC are, without any exception, highly pleased with it in all respects.—[John S. Hay, Onicida, N. Y.

I AM pleased with the FAY currant, both in West ern New York and in New Jersey. I consider it valuable and an acquisition.—[John S. Collins, Moorestown, N. J.

FAY'S PROLIFIC are without any exception the finest currants we ever handled in Buffalo market, selling readily for from 4 to 6c. per quart more than any other variety.—[Stickney & Canfield, (Commission merchants), Buffalo, N. Y.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAS.

WATERLOO, Wis., May 16, 1884.

Strawberry plants received in good condition. Finest plants I ever saw.

C. C. THAYER.

MACOMB, ILL., March 28, 1884.

The Stone's Hardy received to-day in good order. Thanks.

A. T. VAWTER, Nurseryman.

MONTEZUMA, IOWA, May 19, 1884.

The Stone's Hardy plants received from you last spring are giving universal satisfaction. They sustained no injury from the winter, and will soon be in full bloom.

D. BRYAN.

THE GOULD NURSERY; BEAVER DAM, WIS., May 6, 1884.

The box of Strawberry plants at hand this morning in fine condition, and plants O. K. Thanks for promptness.

C. PERRY.

ONALASKA, WIS., April 14, 1882.

Received blackberry plants this morning. I am very much pleased with them; they were very nice, done up in splendid shape, and full count.

WM. EVANS.

WINDSOR, WIS., May 9, 1883.

The Wilsons are at hand to-day: find them very fine and order filled with promptness.

J. A. PINNEY.

QUEENS, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1884.

The Dewberry plants arrived O. K. Am pleased with them. Enclosed find \$100 to pay for them.

JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Seedsman,

BARABOO, WIS., May 14, 1884.

Enclosed find \$23 to balance account. Thanks for quality of stock sent and promptness in shipping; and good packing. Have no fault to find.

CHAS. HIRSCHINGER, Nurseryman.

DAYTON, OHIO, March 29, 1884.

Blackberry plants received in good order.

HEIKE'S NURSERY CO.

BRIDGEPORT, IND., March 28, 1884.

The blackberry plants came to hand all right, and are entirely satisfactory. They are fine plants.

ALBERTSON & HOBBS, Nurserymen.

JANESVILLE, WIS., April 24, 1882.

Received plants and roots all right and in good condition. We are pleased with them.

W. H. WILCOX.

NEBRASKA CITY, April 30, 1883.

The blackberry plants received in splendid condition.

NATHAN REDFIELD.

DODGE CENTER, MINN., April 29, 1882.

Small fruit plants received in splendid order. All very fine plants, and packed good enough to ship to California.

N. W. CHRISTENSON.

EXCELSIOR, MINN., April 14, 1884.

Plants at hand in good condition. Thanks.

PETER M. GIDEON.

DES MOINES NURSERY CO., IOWA, Nov. 6, 1884.

Enclosed please find Draft for \$1000 to balance account for Stone's Hardy Blackberry plants, which were all received in nice shape. We are well pleased.

SUMPTER, MINN., Dec. 26, 1884.

Stone's Hardy Blackberries are all looking well - 40° don't effect them yet.

E. CRANDALL.

BENTON HARBOR, MICH., Jan. 2d, 1885.

All the plants I received from you last spring grew well.

A. J. KNISELY.

NATCHES, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, April 10, 1884.

The roots arrived on the 9th. (after being in the mail bag two weeks.) in splendid condition. Every one was sprouted.

JAMES GLEED.

If an order exceeds \$15 any number of plants may be selected from different varieties, at the lowest price given.

THE NEW WHITE GRAPE

“NIAGARA.”

For Sale at Retail without restrictions. To be delivered after Mar. 1, 1885.

Price \$2.00 Each.

No Deviation by Ourselves or our Authorized Agents.

Take Notice.

The Niagara White Grape Co. have decided to offer for sale to the general public without restriction, a limited number of two-year-old vines of their celebrated white grape “Niagara,” at the uniform price of two dollars each, without any deviation therefrom either by themselves or their authorized agents.

Orders will now be received and entered in rotation, for vines to be delivered in Spring of 1885, until their stock of vines is exhausted. The merited popularity of this wonderful grape among fruit lovers throughout the country, has induced unscrupulous persons to fraudulently offer to furnish vines to their customers at a reduced price, claiming that they are genuine “Niagaras.” This company have, and always have had, the absolute control and possession of all the vines grown from the wood or cuttings of the “Niagara” up to this time, and no other person has or has had the right to propagate it. Only persons having certificate of authority from the Company and under the Company’s seal, will have the right to take orders for it, or the ability to supply vines of the “Niagara.” Every vine furnished by the Company, directly or through their *authorized agents*, will have securely attached to it a seal plainly stamped with their registered trade mark. See *fac-simile* below.

Simple attention to the above facts, viz: that all persons offering to furnish the “Niagara” without such seal, and without such evidence of authority, must necessarily be dishonest and attempting to swindle the public, will enable them to obtain, for a certainty, genuine “Niagara” vines; and to aid in preventing such swindling we ask prompt information concerning persons offering to sell “Niagara” vines without such seals, and without having such authority to take orders.



Vines supplied by the Company and their *authorized agents* only; all of whom will be furnished with the Company’s certificate with its corporate seal attached.

Send all Orders to

I. N. STONE,

Fort Atkinson, Wis.

Authorized Agent for Sale of the Niagara.

The New White Grape "NIAGARA."



In presenting the "Niagara" to the public for sale in open market for the first time without restriction, we wish to refer to the testimonials found on the other pages of this circular, which, with many others equally as loud in praise of this Grape, have come to us, from time to time, from those who are well qualified to judge of its merits, having tested it on their own grounds, and observed and tested it repeatedly at the Company's vineyard

This Grape, originated by Hoag & Clark, of Lockport, N. Y., is a cross between Concord, as a female, and Cassady as male forms. Vine remarkably hardy, and an unusually strong grower; bunches very large and compact, sometimes shouldered, uniform; many weigh fourteen ounces, sometimes more. Berries large, or larger, than Concord; mostly round, light greenish white, semi-transparent, slightly ambered in the sun; never crack or drop from clusters; skin thin, but tough; quality as good as Rebecca; has a flavor and aroma peculiarly its own; much liked by most people; very little pulp; melting and sweet to the center; parts freely from the seed, and as it never makes the tongue sore can be freely eaten by those who do not swallow grape seeds; ripens with Hartford Prolific, but hangs firmly on the vine until frost, growing better each day without shriveling or withering in the least, probably owing to its retaining its leaves so fresh and green even on ripened wood; enormously productive and a regular bearer. A one-year-old vine set in 1878 produced twenty-five fine clusters in the summer of 1879, forty seven in 1880, a large crop in 1881, in 1882 over forty pounds of fruit, making the aggregate weight of the four crops ninety-five pounds. Another vine the fourth year from planting bore one hundred and forty-five clusters. The cut on the fourth page, an exact copy of a photograph of a Niagara vine, taken September 6th, 1880, had, on forty-eight inches of bearing wood, sixty-three clusters, weighing twenty-six and one-half pounds, an average of one pound of fruit to one and six-sevenths inches of bearing cane. Such an immense yield did not injure it in the least; it was in 1881 again loaded with fine fruit; in 1882 it bore another large crop, and at its third crop produced an aggregate of over eighty pounds of grapes. The Niagara has proved itself so valuable that the stock of vines has been exhausted each year. This year's vines are of remarkably fine growth and the supply can hardly meet the demand for this wonderful grape the coming year, as all lovers of fine fruit will certainly want the Niagara.

Exercising as we always do the greatest care to have all our vines true to name, yet with all propagators errors are liable to occur, and it is impossible to guard against an occasional mistake; hence, while we guarantee all our vines to be genuine, such guarantee is in the sense and to the extent only, of either refunding the price paid to us by the purchaser back to him, or replacing errors in variety with genuine vines, as the purchaser may elect. We will not be liable for such occasional mistake to any other or greater extent.

Delivery of vines to fill orders begins March 1st, 1885. **TERMS CASH.** If cash accompanies the order vines will, if so requested, be sent by mail, postage prepaid. If to be sent C. O. D., one-fourth of amount to be sent with order or satisfactory reference required. Return charges on money as well as all express charges and exchange to be paid by purchaser.

TESTIMONIALS.

LINDSAY, Ont., June 16th, 1884.

E. ASHLEY SMITH, Esq., Sec'y.

Dear Sir—If you had been here on the afternoon of May 27th, and had offered to cancel the debt I owe your Company for the Niagaras, for one-half the present year's crop and run your risk of their maturing, I would not have given them. I could not wish a fairer sight; but the frost of the 30th destroyed most of the crop. The few buds that escaped are doing finely and I shall probably have some good samples.

THOS. BEAL.

FENNVILLE, Mich., July 29th, 1884.

E. ASHLEY SMITH, Esq., Sec'y.

Dear Sir—The Niagaras are looking nicely with quite a showing of fruit and are beautiful, looking much better than my other varieties.

H. J. KINGSLEY.

HIGHLAND, N. Y., Aug. 31st, 1883.

SAMUEL ROGERS, Esq.

Dear Sir—The Niagaras received. I find them ripe as the Hartfords which are now being shipped to market.

O. J. TILSON.

AIKEN, S. C., Feb. 2d, 1884.

NIAGARA WHITE GRAPE CO.

Gents—My Niagara Grapes were ripe July 20th, of beautiful color, thin tough skin and excellent flavor. A proof of my estimation of them is seen in the fact that I have planted 15,000 vines.

S. C. SATTERTHWAIT.

BROTON, N. Y., Feb. 15th, 1883.

NIAGARA WHITE GRAPE CO.

Gents—My order for 10,000 vines is based entirely on my faith in the Niagara, both for market and wine, especially the latter. I regard the wine I have made superior to any, not excepting the Delaware or Catawba.

G. E. RYCKMAN.

NORWAT, Pa., Feb. 28th, 1884.

DEAR SIR—

My fruit from the Niagara Vineyard was tasted by my neighbors, friends and others and pronounced equal in size and flavor to those grown at Lockport, N. Y., and superior in quality to California grapes.

J. WM. COX.

PENN YAN, N. Y., Jan. 31st, 1884.

NIAGARA WHITE GRAPE CO.

Gents—I am now eating and have been showing them to my friends nice Niagaras from my own vines, having kept better than Concord, Diana, Delawares or Isabellas, or any other varieties I have in my cellar.

G. C. SNOW.

PARRY, N. J., Oct. 23d, 1883.

NIAGARA WHITE GRAPE CO.

Gents—Having thoroughly tested the Niagara by the side of other varieties, I am irresistibly brought to the conclusion that it is the handsomest and best hardy white grape we ever tasted, leaving a refreshing sprightliness after eating, to be found in no other.

WM. PARRY

SMYRNA, Del., Aug. 31st, 1884.

E. ASHLEY SMITH, Esq., Sec'y.

Dear Sir—There is some one here nearly every day to see the Niagara in fruiting, from far and near, and when they go up and down those rows there is no help for them, they all say "I never saw anything like it, I must have some."

J. W. ANTHONY.

SMITH'S MILLS, N. Y., Aug. 10th, 1884.

NIAGARA WHITE GRAPE CO.

Gents—At the time I planted the Niagara, I also set about twenty other varieties, making over fifty varieties in all I now have, but not one of all the number equal the Niagara.

A. F. RATEBUN.

LAMONT, Mich., Aug. 3d, 1884.

E. ASHLEY SMITH, Esq., Sec'y—

My Niagaras have a fine crop for the age of the vines. Good judges estimate them at ten to fifteen pounds per vine and the richest sight they ever saw in the grape line. I only regret I did not take thousands instead of hundreds.

H. H. HAYS.

EAST WILTON, N. H., Aug., 1884.

NIAGARA WHITE GRAPE CO.

Gents—My Niagaras far surpass the Prentiss and Dutchess set at the same time, and crop as large the third year as the Concord did the fourth year and more vigorous canes.

C. P. WHEELER.

OAKVILLE, Ont., Aug. 19th, 1884.

NIAGARA WHITE GRAPE CO.

Gents—I have nothing to compare my Niagaras with but the Pocklington and Prentiss, neither of which compare at all favorably. My vineyard is looking so fine I am thinking of building a fruit house.

R. POSTANS.

BROTON, N. Y., Aug. 14th, 1884.

NIAGARA WHITE GRAPE CO.

Gents—Out of over fifty varieties I have nothing to compare with my Niagaras. My planting tells what I think of them. I have fourteen acres.

W. H. BECKER.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Aug. 5, 1884.

E. ASHLEY SMITH, Esq., Sec'y.

Dear Sir—Niagaras are looking fine, showing no mildew, fruiting nicely, and doing better than the Concord. I wish I had more land so I could plant more of them.

THADDEUS LORCH.

CAMPBELLFORD, Ont., Aug. 21th, 1884.

NIAGARA WHITE GRAPE CO.

Gents—My Niagaras exceed anything I ever saw. I have Lady Washington on one side and Pocklington on the other (which I bitterly regret planting), cultivation and other conditions the same, and no fruit equal to one Niagara and no other varieties which I where it undoubt



An exact copy of a photograph of a vine planted in the spring of 1878, as it appeared with its first lot of fruit in the fall of 1881, on 48 inches of bearing wood.

W. H. H. H. H.
R. H. H. H. H.